

HOUSEHOLDERS STRIKE TO-DAY.

All Their Men in New York and Brooklyn to Quit at Five O'clock.

Their Demand is for Eight Hours, with no Reduced Wages.

Another big strike will have begun at 5 o'clock this afternoon. The Householders' Union, one of the most powerful branches of the building trades organizations, has perfected its plans, and to-morrow morning 3,000 men in this city and 1,000 in Brooklyn will fail to respond to the usual summons to work.

The Householders control the handling of all the ironwork that goes into a building, and it is impossible to erect an iron, brick or stone building without their assistance.

The demands made by the men are that eight hours should constitute a day's work, and that the pay should be the same as they are receiving now.

The entire force of housemiths attended a meeting at Clarendon Hall last night. The president officer was George Werner, Master Workman of the Householders' Union. The hour for striking was definitely set for 5 o'clock this afternoon.

Resolutions were passed in which the men agreed not to ask for strike money for two weeks. Every man must report at Clarendon Hall to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock, and each day thereafter as long as the strike lasts, or a fine of \$50 will be imposed. The same penalty will be levied on any man attempting to go to work.

The men are very hopeful to-day, and feel that under the existing circumstances they will win, and that within a few days.

A prominent Knight of Labor said: "If the strike of the housemiths lasts a week, every building trade in the city will feel the effect, as all the men will cease work, which will paralyze the building industry of the city. The houses have their work so far ahead that the bricklayers will be able to work a week yet; after that they will have to stop, as they cannot lay brick without the iron girders, and there is an agreement of the bricklayers with the housemiths not to handle any iron.

Every trade in the city has agreed to give moral support, and in most cases financial aid to the strikers.

"We are very confident of early success. Several firms have already promised to sign the agreement to-morrow. If they do work will go on with them as usual."

"The food, fuel and other necessities for an eight-hour day, at all costs an hour. In nearly every instance the men have agreed to. Those who have not been granted what they ask will go out with us."

The choppers and laborers of the Foundry-men's Association, about 600 in all, will go out to-morrow for a nine-hour day.

Every building trade in the city has agreed to strike when eight hours in the day's work except the steamfitters, sheet-iron workers, and the housemiths.

The strikers and sheet iron men are in favor of eight hours, but as their existing agreement with their employers does not expire until Aug. 1, they will not make any demands now.

The housemiths claim to have \$300,000 in their treasury. Over \$1,000 was raised last night.

SUICIDES IN CENTRAL PARK.

Two Men End Their Lives This Morning in the City's Playground.

Two mortals, weary of life, sought death in Central Park this morning.

One was Albert Bentley, a carpet layer, who lived at 210 West Thirty-second street. His body was found in a secluded corner of the Park early this morning, with his throat cut from ear to ear.

A kitchener's knife lay beside the body, so it had just dropped from his hand, and everything indicated suicide, though no motive could be ascertained. The body was removed to the Park police station in the evening.

The second to seek extinction to eternity in the great playground was an unknown man of about fifty years, and his preparations for inflicting death upon himself were elaborate.

A visitor to the park told Policeman J. J. McDonald at 10 o'clock that an elderly man had fallen off a bench on the Terrace bridge at the upper end of the Mall.

Approaching, the officer found that the man had shot himself in the right ear, and was bleeding profusely. A 37 caliber revolver of a French pattern, and a murderous weapon, lay beside the unconscious man.

In his pockets were found a rope, in which was tied a slip noose and a heavy screw eye, indicating that the man had considered other ways of suicide.

The man was removed to Roosevelt Hospital, but will undoubtedly die. He is 6 feet 8 inches in height, very stout and quite bald. He had a brown mustache and was dressed like a laborer.

BOOKMAKERS GIVE BONDS.

Only Three Warrants Out and No Raid on Gutenberg.

It was generally understood last night that Judge Knapp, of Hudson County, had issued warrants for five of the bookmakers at the Gutenberg race track, and it was supposed that the tracks would be raided.

This morning it transpired that but three warrants had been issued. They were for Frederick Valentin, Charles J. H. Knapp, and William J. Knapp. The sheriff notified the men that the warrants had been issued, and all three appeared in the Court-house before Judge Knapp, accompanied by their attorneys, Alvin L. McDaniel, the Rev. L. W. H. Knapp, and Rev. J. H. Knapp.

The three bookmakers gave bonds, and the warrants were not issued. The three bookmakers gave bonds, and the warrants were not issued.

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GAMBLER AWAY \$400,000.

President Hill's Stealings Lost in Grain Speculation.

The Ninth National Getting Safely Over Its Trouble.

Everything was quiet at the Ninth National Bank this morning and there was no visible indication that the course of business had been in any way disturbed by the recent flurry over the discovery of the late President John T. Hill's \$400,000 default.

"We have paid out very little cash this morning," said Cashier Nazro, "and have received more than usual in the way of deposits. This shows that confidence in the stability of the bank has not been shaken by recent events."

Examiner Uephoria has completed his investigation and has left the bank, leaving one of his young men here to go over some of the minor accounts. No further trouble of any kind is anticipated.

The officers of the bank say that there will probably be something realized from the estate of Mr. Hill, which will be applied to the reduction of the shortage.

The family of the late President are determined to make what restitution they can to the bank, and whatever is realized from the estate of Mr. Hill will be applied to the reduction of the shortage.

The amount of his private debts have not been ascertained, but it is believed that they are considerable. The insurance which he carried on his life was about \$70,000, but to this his widow and family are entitled.

It is now said that Hill was an inveterate gambler in the grain market, and speculated in wheat whenever he could get the money. He was almost invariably unfortunate in his bets, and never once made a lucky hit when he had any large amount of money at stake.

In order to cover up his risky transactions it was his custom to trade on the Chicago Board, and not in the Produce Exchange here.

The fact that during a part of Hill's term of office Mr. Hill was the bank's brother, Joseph Hill, was the loan, and the fact that he was almost invariably unfortunate in his bets, and never once made a lucky hit when he had any large amount of money at stake.

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HARD FIGHTING IN CHILL.

A Sea Captain's Story of Events About Pisagua.

Cannonaading that Began at 5 O'Clock in the Morning.

BY CABLE TO THE PRESS NEWS ASSOCIATION. LONDON, April 30.—Capt. Hunter, of the ship *Birdston*, which arrived to-day from Pisagua, Chile, gives an interesting story of his experience at that city. His return trip to London should have been completed some days ago, and he explains his delay in finishing the log of his cargo and in starting his return journey by saying that he was delayed by the fighting on the beach and in the harbor.

On Feb. 6, the Captain says, this fighting began at 5 o'clock in the morning and continued till 10.30, when the insurgents succeeded in effecting a landing. They then made their way up a steep hill in the face of a rattling fire from the government troops on the shore.

At this point, the Captain says, the fighting was at its fiercest, and the government troops, besides capturing some of them.

Meantime, the fleet of the insurgents was shelling the town, the government troops responding with shells, one of which struck a wharf a quarter of a mile from the town and exploded a quantity of dynamite.

The force of the explosion was terrific. Every member of three families living in the immediate vicinity was killed, numerous houses were shattered and 300 tons of coal and a large quantity of barley stored on the wharf were blown to pieces.

Since this fight, the Captain says, the fleet has been shelling the harbor and commanding the town. Pisagua has changed hands four times since the war began.

BALMAGEDA'S GREAT PERIL.

No Clue to the Chilean President's Would-Be Assassins.

SPECIAL TO THE EVENING WORLD. LONDON, April 30.—Advice from Chile says there is no decrease in the excitement over the attempt to assassinate President Balmageda.

There is as yet no clue to the thrower of the bomb. The missile exploded in one of the parlors of the Presidential residence, and the escape of Balmageda and his family from injury was remarkable.

Guards have been doubled about the residence. There is as yet no clue to the thrower of the bomb.

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FRENCH NO.

But All Efforts to Remove the Cork from His Lung Fail.

Another Attempt to Cut It Out to be Made To-morrow.

Rev. Dr. George W. Bothwell, the Congregational minister who inhaled a cork twelve days ago, is still unwilling of the cork, and though he has been subjected to two operations, either one of which would surely try the bravest to powder of a ordinary man, he was bright and cheery this morning and still full of hope.

The patient has an incised wound across his chest on the left side over the lung, and the surgeons hope to remove the offending cork through this incision as soon as the sick man has recovered strength enough to undergo the torture.

Dr. Rushmore, Bates and Hoper made two efforts to reach the cork, late yesterday afternoon, but without success, the surgeons being obliged to suspend operations because of the low condition of the patient.

Indeed, it was reported late last night that Dr. Bothwell was dying. But he revived during the night.

The first operation brought into use the special instrument constructed under Dr. Rushmore's directions. It consisted of a flexible tube, the other end of which was first inserted into the patient's mouth.

The patient was brought out of his hospital room, No. 2 at the Brooklyn Hospital, into the general operating room. He was etherized, and then the rubber tube was inserted into his throat through the hole made in the Adam's apple last week. A small electric light was brought in the hope of illuminating the bronchus, but it was impracticable.

Down, down the probe was pushed until the surgeon felt sure that they could feel the cork at the very bottom of the bronchus. Then the probe was withdrawn from the rubber tube, and the tube was pushed forward until it reached the cork. The cork was then pushed forward until it reached the cork.

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DR. BOTHWELL IS CHEERY.

Charges of Extortion Made by Manufacturing Cloakmakers.

Complainant Popkin's Memory Falls at an Important Point.

A jury having been completed, the trial of Leader Joseph Barondess, of the Cloakmakers' Union, indicted for extortion, began this morning before Judge Van Brunt, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer.

The trial is of unusual interest to labor union men, and the courtroom was well filled with members of different workmen's organizations.

Lawyer Howe & Hummel represented Barondess, and Assistant District Attorney Brown was the prosecutor for the people.